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(54) Title: HALOFANTRINE FREE BASE FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA AND COMPOSITIONS (57) Abstract The invention relates to the use of halofantrine free base in the treatment of malarial infections. In particular lipid based formulations for oral and injectable use are described.		

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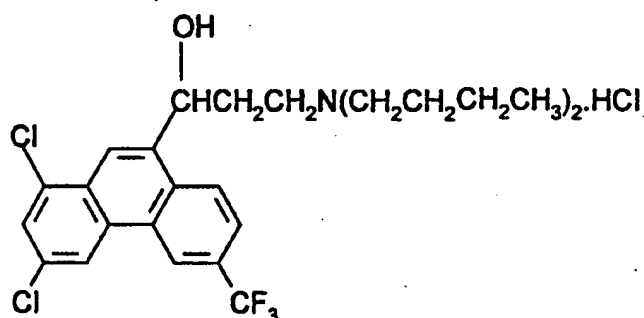
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HALOFANTRINE FREE BASE FOR THE TREATMENT OF MALARIA AND COMPOSITIONS

The present invention relates to the use of the compound halofantrine in medicine and pharmaceutical formulations containing it.

5 Halofantrine hydrochloride, that is to say the compound of structure:



10 is an anti-malarial compound currently on the market in many countries throughout the world (HALFAN™ - Smith Kline & French Laboratories Limited). Whilst the compound has proved very effective in the treatment of malarial infections, its absorption after oral administration is poor and often variable and the resulting erratic plasma profiles may limit therapeutic effectiveness and potentially stimulate the

15 development of resistance. In addition, the poor aqueous and lipid solubility of halofantrine hydrochloride has limited the development of injectable formulations. Injectable formulations can potentially be very valuable for the treatment of severe forms of malaria, in particular cerebral malaria. There therefore exists a strong need for the development of more consistently and effectively absorbed formulations of halofantrine.

20 It has now been found that the provision of formulations of halofantrine in the form of the free base (as opposed to the hydrochloride salt formulations currently in use) meet this need and provide novel and effective formulations for the treatment of malaria. In particular, the formulations of the present invention comprise the free base form of halofantrine, and it is believed that the disclosure herein is the first disclosure of the use

25 of the free base form in the treatment of malarial infection - all previous reports, and the marketed form use the hydrochloride salt form.

The present invention therefore provides, in a first aspect, halofantrine in the form of its free base ('halofantrine free base') for use in parenteral or oral therapy, in particular in the treatment of malarial infection.

Suitable formulations for parental use include injectable formulations for administration via intravenous (i.v.) and intramuscular (i.m.) injection.

In particular, the injectable formulations provided herein are lipid based formulations of halofantrine free base. For example, a lipid based formulation for i.v. administration can be prepared *in-situ* using Intralipid® where the halofantrine free base is incorporated in the internal lipid phase of the commercially available i.v. emulsion as hereinafter described. More preferably, lipid-based emulsions suitable for i.v. administration can be prepared *de novo* where halofantrine free base is initially incorporated in the internal lipid phase which is then emulsified in a suitable external phase.

Other suitable lipid based-vehicles include, for example, emulsions prepared from short, medium or long chain triglycerides (or diglycerides or fatty acid derivatives) such as soybean oil which have been emulsified with either a synthetic or natural emulsifier (e.g. lecithin). In addition, such compositions may also contain a surfactant such as Tween 80.

For intramuscular administration, a formulation can be prepared using a water immiscible solvent such as medium or long chain triglycerides, benzyl benzoate (or combinations thereof) or other such solvents where the free base form of halofantrine is dissolved/dispersed in a biocompatible injectable vehicle.

In a still further aspect, the present invention also relates to oral formulations of halofantrine free base. More particularly, the formulations are either liquid or semi-solid formulations of the free base which will be administered as either a soft gelatin or hard gelatin capsule formulation. Such formulations can be prepared using standard techniques and in particular include dispersed lipid formulations, self emulsifying formulations, microemulsions and dispersable solid formulations. In particular, dispersed lipid formulations may be prepared by dissolving the free base in an appropriate lipid vehicle which may, or may not, include either a synthetic or natural surfactant which would promote emulsification of the formulation after oral administration. Triglycerides, diglycerides, monoglycerides, fatty acids or derivatives of fatty acids, monoglycerides, diglycerides or triglycerides, are acceptable vehicles. Long chain fatty acids, medium chain and short chain fatty acids are suitable with long and medium chain fatty acids or triglycerides thereof being particularly preferred. More specifically, preferred formulations are those comprising halofantrine free base, a medium/long chain triglyceride lipid, a medium/long chain mono diglyceride lipid and a surfactant.

Suitable medium chain mono/diglyceride lipids include Capmul MCM (mono and diglycerides of medium chain fatty acids (caprylic and capric acids), available from

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Karlshamns Lipids, Columbus, Ohio, USA). Suitable long chain mono/diglyceride lipids include Maisine 35-1 (mono and diglycerides of long chain fatty acids from maize oil, available from Gattefosse s.a., France).

Suitable medium-chain triglycerides include Miglyol 810 (triglyceride of fractionated coconut oil (C_8 caprylic acid, and C_{10} capric acid)); Miglyol 812 (triglyceride of fractionated coconut oil (C_8 - C_{10} fatty acids)); Miglyol 818 (triglyceride of fractionated coconut oil (C_8 - C_{10} fatty acids) with a 5% portion of linoleic acid); Captex 300 (triglyceride of caprylic/capric acid (C_8 - C_{10}) fatty acids)); Captex 350 (triglyceride of fractionated coconut oil containing C_8 - C_{10} - C_{12} fatty acids) and Captex 355 (triglyceride of caprylic/capric acid (C_8 - C_{10} fatty acids)). Suitable long chain triglycerides include peanut oil, safflower oil and soya bean oil; other suitable long chain triglycerides will be apparent to those skilled in the art.

Suitable liquid self emulsifying/dispersing formulations include, for example, halofantrine free base dissolved in a suitable vehicle such as peanut oil or Captex 355 and one or more dispersing agents/surfactants such as a polyglycolized glycerides, propylene glycol esters, glycerol esters, polyethoxylated glycerol derivatives, sorbitan ester derivatives, polyoxyethylene sorbitan ester derivatives and other suitable dispersing/surfactant agents known to those skilled in the art.

More reliable or readily absorbed formulations allow manipulations of both dose per unit of formulation and dosing frequency for acute therapy in order to attain adequate therapeutic plasma concentrations of halofantrine.

Suitable semi-solid self emulsifying/dispersing formulations include for example halofantrine free base dissolved in a solid/semi-solid matrix which either disperses or forms a microemulsion/micellar system upon contact with an aqueous environment.

Semi-solid or solid formulations containing the free base can be prepared by incorporating the melted free base (initially prepared as either an amorphous or crystalline form) with appropriate excipients which either disperse or form a micellar solution upon contact with water. This approach has the advantage of achieving high drug loadings per unit dose and the semi-solid/solid nature of the formulation limits potential physical changes that can occur in liquid based formulations. Furthermore, such formulations can be filled into either hard or soft gelatin capsules.

Representative matrices suitable for preparing semi-solid/solid systems include, but are not limited to, polyethylene glycol 6000 (PEG 6000), a GelucireTM pharmaceutical excipient (such as Gelucire 44/14 which is a hydrogenated food-grade oil containing C_8 - C_{18} glycerides and C_8 - C_{18} ethoxylated fatty acids available from Gattefosse S.A., 36 Chemin de Genas, F-69800, Saint Preist, France), or Vitamin E TPGS (d- α -tocopheryl polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate available from Eastman Chemicals,

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Kingsport, TN, USA) or combinations thereof. These systems may also include additional agents such as surfactants/dispersants and standard formulation excipients such as silicon dioxide, lactose and starch and polvinylpyrrolidone.

Alternative formulations for oral use will be apparent to those skilled in the art and include, for example, solubilized formulations prepared using a surfactant/co-solvent mixture, spray dried solid formulations where the free base has been dissolved in a solvent and then spray dried onto a solid carrier system, matrix based formulations where the matrix system slowly dissolves/erodes thereby slowly releasing the free base form of halofantrine.

The following data and examples serve to illustrate the invention. The solubility of halofantrine hydrochloride in a triglyceride lipid such as peanut oil is less than 1mg/ml, whereas crystalline halofantrine free base is soluble in triglycerides at concentrations in excess of 80 mg/ml, and the amorphous form of the base is miscible/soluble with peanut oil at concentrations in excess of 400 mg/ml. (For comparative purposes, the solubility of halofantrine hydrochloride in aqueous solutions is approximately 1 μ g/ml).

Preparation of Crystalline Halofantrine (Hf) base

4.3g of Hf.HCl (equivalent to 4 g free base) was dissolved in 200 ml of 100% ethanol. The ethanolic solution was then vigorously stirred with a magnetic stirrer while 10 ml of a 1 M NaOH solution (1.2 molar equivalents of Hf) was slowly added. The solution was stirred for a further 10 minutes after which seed crystals of crystalline base and 10 ml of Milli-Q water were slowly added. The solution was left stirring overnight, after which the precipitate was filtered (Whatman #1 filter paper) and washed with 200 ml of ethanol/water (50:50). The solid was dried under vacuum over P_2O_5 at 60°C for 24 hours. Yield was typically 75-80%, m.p. 81-84°C.

Techniques used to characterise solid Hf base include DSC (to determine onset of melting (typically 80-81°C) and the enthalpy of fusion (typically 62-64 J/g), thermogravimetric analysis to quantitate the presence of any volatile solvents (dried until less than 0.5%), NMR, Mass spectrometry and HPLC to determine identity and purity.

Preparation of Amorphous Halofantrine (Hf) base

Amorphous halofantrine free base was prepared from the crystalline material. 4g of crystalline Hf base was dissolved in approximately 150 ml of dry dichloromethane and filtered (Whatman #1 filter paper) into a 250 ml round bottom flask. The solvent was then evaporated on a rotary evaporator at 50-60°C and the amorphous Hf base then dried under vacuum over P_2O_5 at 60°C for 24 hours. Thermogravimetric analysis indicated less than 0.5% weight loss on heating from 30 to 200°C.

1. Intravenous Formulations

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- A. An intravenous preparation of halofantrine free base was prepared using a commercially available lipid emulsion (Intralipid® available from Baxter Healthcare). For example, thirty ml batches were prepared under aseptic conditions by the careful dropwise addition of an appropriate amount (approximately 500 μ l) of a dimethylformamide solution of halofantrine free base (120 mg/ml) to Intralipid®, whilst rapidly vortexing the emulsion in a clean silanized glass beaker. The emulsion was examined under a polarized light microscope to confirm the absence of any precipitated material.
- B. The preparation of an emulsion containing halofantrine free base suitable for i.v. administration can also be accomplished by first dissolving halofantrine free base in an appropriate lipid phase and then preparing the emulsion. For example, halofantrine free base was prepared at a concentration of 40 mg Hf base per gm of soybean oil. 1.2 gram of egg phospholipids (available from Pfanstiehl Laboratories Inc, IL, USA) were dispersed in approximately 70 ml of distilled water, after which 10 gram of soybean oil (containing the Hf base) was added, and the final mass of the formulation made to 100 gram by the addition of distilled water. A 'course' emulsion was first prepared using a high-shear Silverson laboratory mixer emulsifier (Silverson Machines Ltd, UK). This emulsion was then cycled through a Model 110-Y Microfluidizer (Microfluidics Corp, MA, USA) operated at approximately 15,000 psi. A uniform emulsion (containing 4 mg Hf base per gram of emulsion) was produced with a final droplet size of approximately 250 nm as estimated by photon correlation spectroscopy. As necessary, the osmolarity of the emulsion is adjusted with an appropriate agent such as glycerol, and the pH controlled. If necessary, the formulation of insoluble halofantrine HCl in the external phase can be prevented by control over the pH of the external phase or by the addition of a solubilizing surfactant to the external phase. The emulsion could be sterilized by either autoclaving or passage through a sterilizing filter. The concentration of Hf base within the emulsion can be optimised by altering the proportion of oil within the emulsion between typical values of 1-25% w/w and drug concentrations between 0.1 and 10 mg/ml of emulsion.
- Figure 1 presents the mean halofantrine plasma concentration-time profile after the intravenous administration of the halofantrine free base/Intralipid® described in (A) above to three fasted male beagle dogs. The dose level of halofantrine was 1.6 mg/kg, and the plasma concentration of halofantrine was determined using a validated HPLC assay.

2. Oral Formulations

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The unexpectedly high lipid solubility and miscibility of halofantrine free base has enabled many different oral formulation approaches to be developed. For example, halofantrine free base can be formulated as a lipid solution, or as formulations which readily disperse upon contact with water.

5 2.1 **Lipid Based Formulations**

A number of different formulations of halofantrine free base were prepared and evaluated in bioavailability studies conducted in beagle dogs. As a point of reference, the reported absolute bioavailability (mean \pm SD, n=4) of 250 mg halofantrine hydrochloride tablets (HALFAN™), in fasted beagle dogs is 7.1 + 4.6% (Humberstone et al., Pharm. Res., 11, S-292, 1994).

For example, one relative bioavailability crossover study was undertaken which compared the following formulations: (i) a standard commercially available 250 mg Hf.HCl tablet (HALFAN™), (ii) a solution of Hf base in peanut oil (233 mg of the base dissolved in a total volume of 1 ml of peanut oil), (iii) a self-emulsifying drug delivery (SEDD) formulation comprising 233 mg Hf base, 400 mg peanut oil and 350 mg Tagat TO (Th. Goldschmidt AG, Essen, Germany) and, (iv) a self-emulsifying drug delivery (SEDD) formulation comprising 233 mg Hf base, 400 mg miglyol 812 and 350 mg Tagat TO. Tagat TO is a polyethoxylated castor oil derivative which provides for self-emulsification of the formulation and miglyol is a medium chain triglyceride. Standard surfactants (with GRAS status) could also be used for this purpose. Miglyol 812 is a standard medium chain triglyceride available from R. P. Scherer Pty. Ltd. All lipid formulation of the Hf free base were filled into oblong soft gelatin capsules (size 22 minims).

The bioavailability study was conducted as a four treatment, four period, randomized cross over study conducted in four male beagle dogs. The washout period between treatments was 10 days. Dogs were fasted for 12 hours prior to drug administration and for a subsequent 10 hour period post-drug administration, after which they were fed at 24 hour intervals. Water was available *ad libitum*.

Venous blood samples (2.5.ml) were taken, via an indwelling catheter in the cephalic vein, prior to medication (-15min) and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 28, 48, 72, 96, 120, 144 and 168 h post-medication after oral administration. Blood samples were collected in sterile tubes containing 4.5 mg dipotassium EDTA. Plasma was separated by centrifugation and stored frozen at -70° until analyzed. Plasma concentrations of halofantrine and desbutylhalofantrine (the major metabolite) were determined by a validated

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HPLC assay utilising UV detection (Humberstone and co-workers, J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal., in press, 1995).

Calculated pharmacokinetic parameters included the area under the plasma concentration time profile from time zero to infinity ($AUC_{0-\infty}$) as well as the maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}), and the time taken to reach C_{max} (t_{max}). The AUC data were calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule to the last measured plasma concentration and adding to that the extrapolated area calculated by dividing the last measured plasma concentration by the terminal elimination rate constant.

Figure 2 presents the mean (\pm SD, n=4) Hf plasma concentration-time profile after the oral administration of these different formulations to four fasted male beagle dogs. The dose level was 233 mg Hf base.

Table 1 presents the summary pharmacokinetic parameters from this study (Mean \pm SD, n=4), and the average ratios of the AUC values from the Hf base formulations relative to the 250 mg Hf. HCl tablet.

TABLE 1

Parameter	Hf.HCl tablet	Peanut oil solution	Miglyol SEDD	Peanut oil SEDD
C_{max} (ng/ml)	487 \pm 230	1467 \pm 650	1399 \pm 921	1950 \pm 306
T_{max} (h)	2.9 \pm 0.3	3.4 \pm 1.3	3.7 \pm 1.7	2.4 \pm 0.7
AUC ratio	—	3.2 \pm 0.9	3.2 \pm 1.8	4.6 \pm 1.6
range of AUC ratios		(2.2-4.6)	(0.4-4.3)	(2.8-6.2)

2.2 Self-emulsifying Formulations

Three self-emulsifying systems were prepared from the following components:

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Formulation A: Medium chain self emulsifying formulation (particle size 0.1-1 μ m)

Composition (w/w)	Components	Working range (w/w)
20.0%	Halofantrine base	0-35%
23.3%	Capmul MCM	10-40%
46.7%	Captex 355	20-85%
10.0%	Tween 80	2-40%

5 Formulation B: Medium chain self microemulsifying formulation (particle size: <40nm)

Composition (w/w)	Components	Working range (w/w)
20.0%	Halofantrine base	10-30%
13.3%	Capmul MCM	10-20%
26.7%	Captex 355	20-40%
40.0%	Tween 80	30-40%

Formulation C: Long chain self emulsifying formulation (particle size: <1 μ m)

10

Composition (w/w)	Components	Working range (w/w)
20.0%	Halofantrine base	0-30%
20.0%	Maisine	10-50%
40.0%	Peanut Oil	20-80%
20.0%	Tween 80	10-40%

15 The particle size of formulations was determined upon 'dissolution analysis' of formulations A, B and C. The dissolution was conducted in a standard USP apparatus at 37°C using 400 ml of 0.1 N HCl and paddle speed of 100 rpm. Typically, 300 μ l of formulation was added to 400 ml of the dissolution medium and a sample was then taken for particle size analysis conducted using photon correlation spectroscopy.

20 The absolute oral bioavailability of these three oral formulations was assessed in a further study conducted in fasted beagle dogs. The treatment legs were (i) a medium chain self emulsifying formulation (Formulation A above), (ii) a medium chain self microemulsifying formulation (Formulation B above), (iii) a long chain self emulsifying formulation (Formulation C above), and (iv) an intravenous formulation prepared as described in example 1 above.

25 The oral dose was 200 mg halofantrine free base per soft gel capsule, and each soft gel formulation was administered with approximately 80 ml of water. The i.v. dose

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of halofantrine base (3 mg/kg) was administered over a 15 minute period via an indwelling catheter in the cephalic vein.

Venous blood samples (2.5 ml) were taken, via an indwelling catheter in the cephalic vein, prior to medication (-15min) and at 0 (end of infusion), 15, 30, 60 and 90 min, and 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 24, 28, 32, 48, 72 and 96 h post-medication after i.v. administration; and at -10 min and 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 24, 48, 72 and 96 h post-medication after oral administration. Blood samples were collected in sterile tubes containing 4.5 mg dipotassium EDTA. Plasma was separated by centrifugation and stored frozen at -70°C until analysed. Plasma concentrations of halofantrine and desbutylhalofantrine (the major metabolite) were determined by a validated HPLC assay utilizing UV detection (Humberstone and co-workers, J. Pharm. Biomed. Anal., in press, 1995).

Calculated pharmacokinetic parameters included the area under the plasma concentration time profile from -15min (start of infusion) to time infinity ($AUC^{15 \rightarrow \infty}$) after IV administration, and from time zero to infinity ($AUC^{0 \rightarrow \infty}$) for the oral administrations as well as the maximum plasma concentration (C_{max}), and the time taken to reach C_{max} (t_{max}). The AUC data were calculated using the linear trapezoidal rule to the last measured plasma concentration and adding to that the extrapolated area calculated by dividing the last measured plasma concentration by the terminal elimination rate constant. The absolute bioavailability of halofantrine from the different oral formulations was calculated as the ratio of the dose normalised AUC values after oral and i.v. administration according to standard procedures.

Figure 3 depicts the mean plasma halofantrine concentration vs. time profiles after oral administration of the three prototype lipid-based formulations.

Table 2 presents pertinent pharmacokinetic parameters from the bioavailability study where the three oral formulations (each containing 200 mg halofantrine free base) were compared with an intravenous control formulation.

TABLE 2

Parameter	Formulation A	Formulation B	Formulation C
5 Mean \pm SD (n=4)	Medium chain self emulsifying	Medium chain self emulsifying	Long chain self emulsifying
C_{max} (ng/ml)	1018 \pm 302	1856 \pm 542	2567 \pm 1074
T_{max} (h)	3.25 \pm 1.0	2.4 \pm 0.5	1.9 \pm 0.8
AUC ^{0-∞} (ng.h/ml)	20289 \pm 2658	33241 \pm 13028	29828 \pm 12765
Absolute Bioavailability (%)	39.7 \pm 6.6	63.9 \pm 19.9	57.1 \pm 19.6

10 Based on the greater absorption of Hf available from these lipid-based
formulations which contain halofantrine free base, relative to the commercial
HALFAN® tablet which contains halofantrine hydrochloride where the absolute
bioavailability in fasted dogs is $7.1 \pm 4.6\%$, it is likely that lower unit doses of
formulated halofantrine free base will be able to achieve similar efficacy as the current
15 250 mg Hf.HCl tablet.

2.3 Semi-Solid Formulations

Semi-solid self emulsifying/dispersing formulations of halofantrine free base
dissolved in a solid/semi-solid matrix have been prepared which either disperse or form
20 a microemulsion/emulsion system upon contact with an aqueous environment.

Solid/semi-solid formulations of Hf base offer the advantages of higher drug
loadings per unit formulation than can be achieved with homogeneous solutions, and this
offers potential advantages in terms of dosing regimens and the number of formulation
units per therapeutic dose. Furthermore, it is well known that the dissolution rate of
25 semi-solid/solid formulations can be controlled by the inclusion of standard
pharmaceutical excipients. This can translate into utilisation of formulation approaches
for controlling and optimising the C_{max} and T_{max} plasma values of Hf after
administration of an oral semi-solid/solid formulation with a view to decreasing the
 C_{max} value (which would probably lead to an increase in the T_{max} value) which would

be beneficial in lessening the potential for unwanted side effects of halofantrine due to excessively high C_{max} values. The use of such formulations, and the means of achieving such modifications to drug release rate, are well known in the art. For example, these approaches are well described in the technical literature associated with the Gelucire product.

Typical formulations contain 20% halofantrine base (w/w) in up to 80% (w/w) of one of the matrices hereinbefore described. The formulations were prepared by melting solid crystalline halofantrine base and then mixing with the selected matrix, or using amorphous halofantrine base and mixing with the selected matrix with the aid of gentle heating. The molten mass was then filled into either a hard or a soft gelatin capsule shell and rapidly cooled. Once solidified, the crystalline character of the final formulation was monitored using X-Ray Diffraction. These systems may also include additional agents such as surfactants/dispersants as hereinbefore described and standard formulation excipients such as silicon dioxide, lactose and starch and polvinylpyrrolidone.

When the dispersion characteristics of these representative formulations which contained 200 mg of halofantrine base (in a 1 gram fill comprised of 80% w/w of either Gelucire 44/14 or Vitamin E TPGS) were assessed in standard USP dissolution apparatus (operation at a paddle rotation of 1000 rpm, 37°C and using 400 ml 0.1 N HCl), a clear solution was produced within 30 minutes of introduction of the capsule into the dissolution apparatus. The particle size of the dispersed phase was approximately 30-100nm as estimated by photon correlation spectroscopy. These formulations, which are able to completely solubilise the formulated Hf base upon introduction into the dissolution apparatus and produce a clear 'micellar' solution with an estimated particle size of 30-100 nm, are physically and functionally similar to the previously described Formulation B (medium chain selfmicroemulsifying formulation) which afforded high absolute oral bioavailability of Hf. Such semi-solid formulations would therefore be expected to afford high drug bioavailability after oral administration.

CLAIMS:

1. Halofantrine free base for use in therapy.
2. Halofantrine free base for use in the treatment of malarial infections.
- 5 3. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising halofantrine free base in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
4. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising halofantrine free base in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a form suitable for oral administration.
- 10 5. A formulation according to claim 4 in which the formulation is a self-emulsifying formulation.
6. A formulation according to claim 4 comprising halofantrine free base, a medium/long chain triglyceride lipid, a medium/long chain mono/diglyceride lipid and a surfactant.
- 15 7. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 6 in which the medium chain triglyceride lipid is Captex 355 the medium chain mono/diglyceride is Capmul MCM and the surfactant is Tween 80.
8. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 6 in which the long chain triglyceride lipid is peanut oil, the long chain mono/diglyceride is Maisine 20 35-1, and the surfactant Tween 80.
9. A pharmaceutical formulation comprising halofantrine free base and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier in a form suitable for intravenous administration.
- 25 10. A formulation according to claim 4 in which the formulation is a semi-solid/solid formulation which either disperses or forms a microemulsion/micellar system upon contact with aqueous environment.
11. A pharmaceutical formulation according to claim 10, in which the matrix used to prepare the semi solid/solid formulation is selected from polyethylene glycol 6000 (PEG 6000), a GelucireTM pharmaceutical 30 excipient or vitamin E TPGS d- α -topheryl polyethylene glycol 100 succinate or combinations thereof.
12. A formulation according to claim 11 optionally comprising a surfactant/dispersant, silicon dioxide, lactose or other fillers, starch or other disintegrants, or excipients used to modify the rate of drug release from the 35 formulation.

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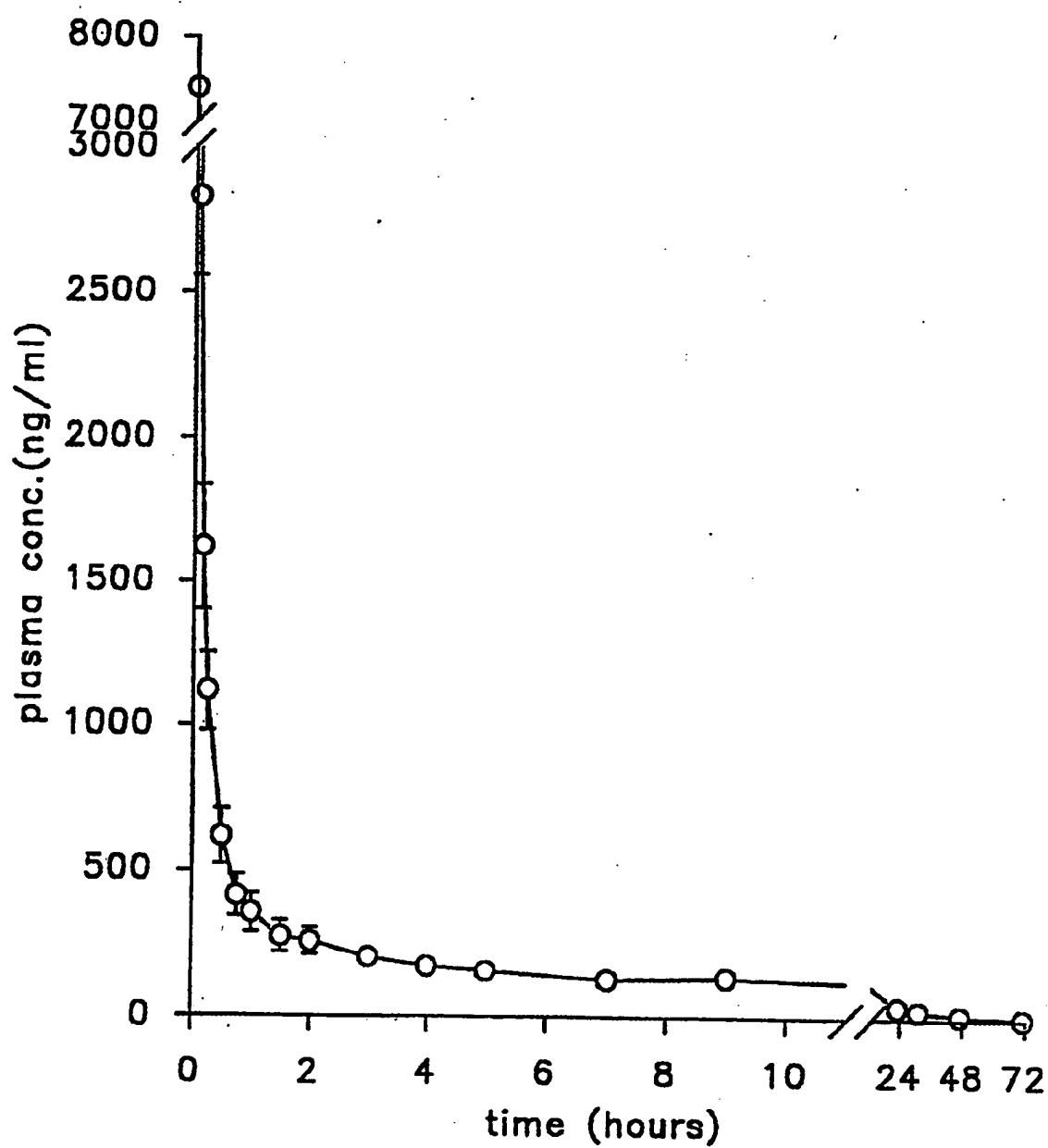
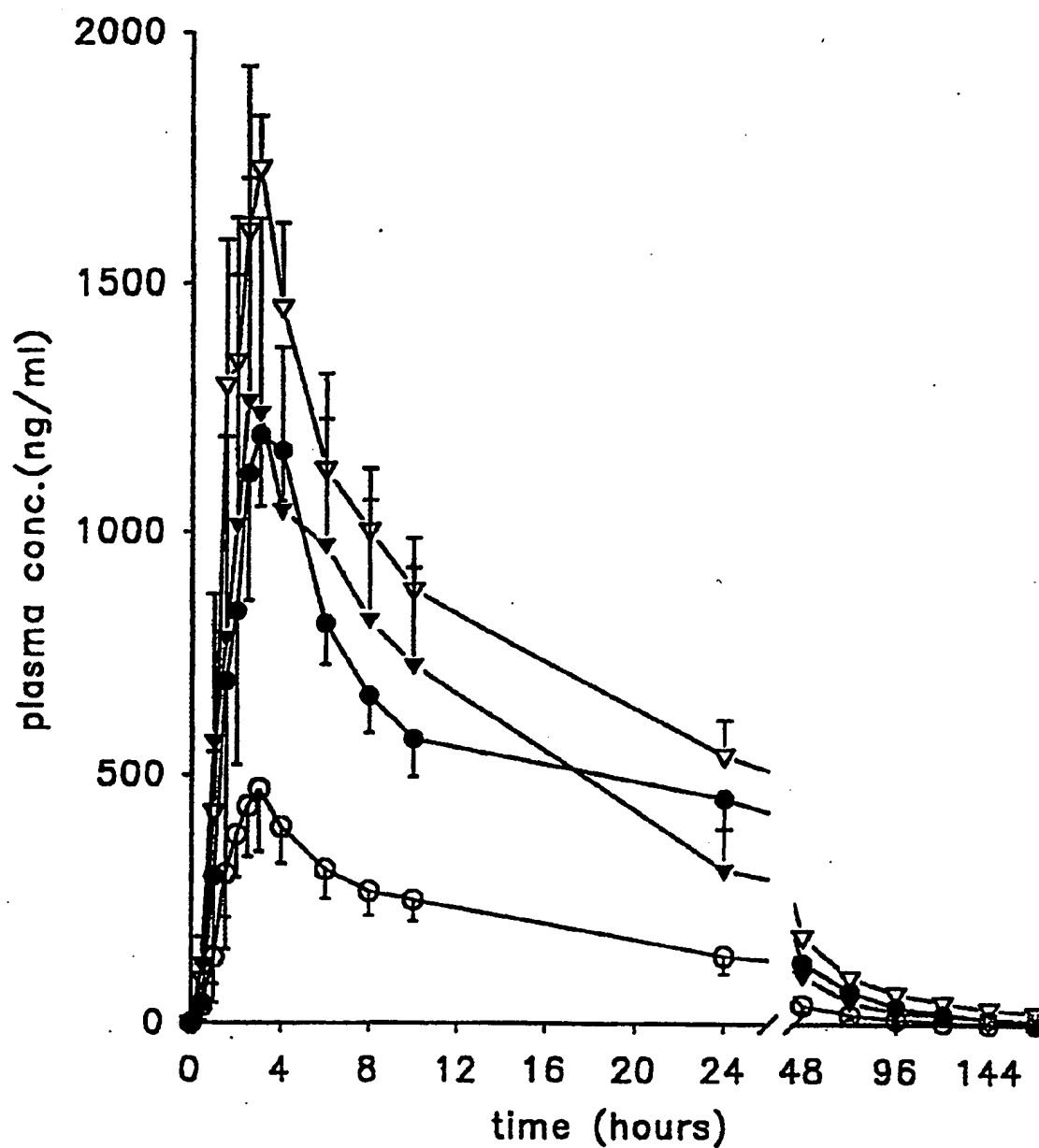


FIGURE 1

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- Hf.HCl tablet
- Hf in peanut oil solution
- ▽ Hf in peanut oil SEDDs
- ▼ Hf in miglyol SEDDs

FIGURE 2

3 / 3

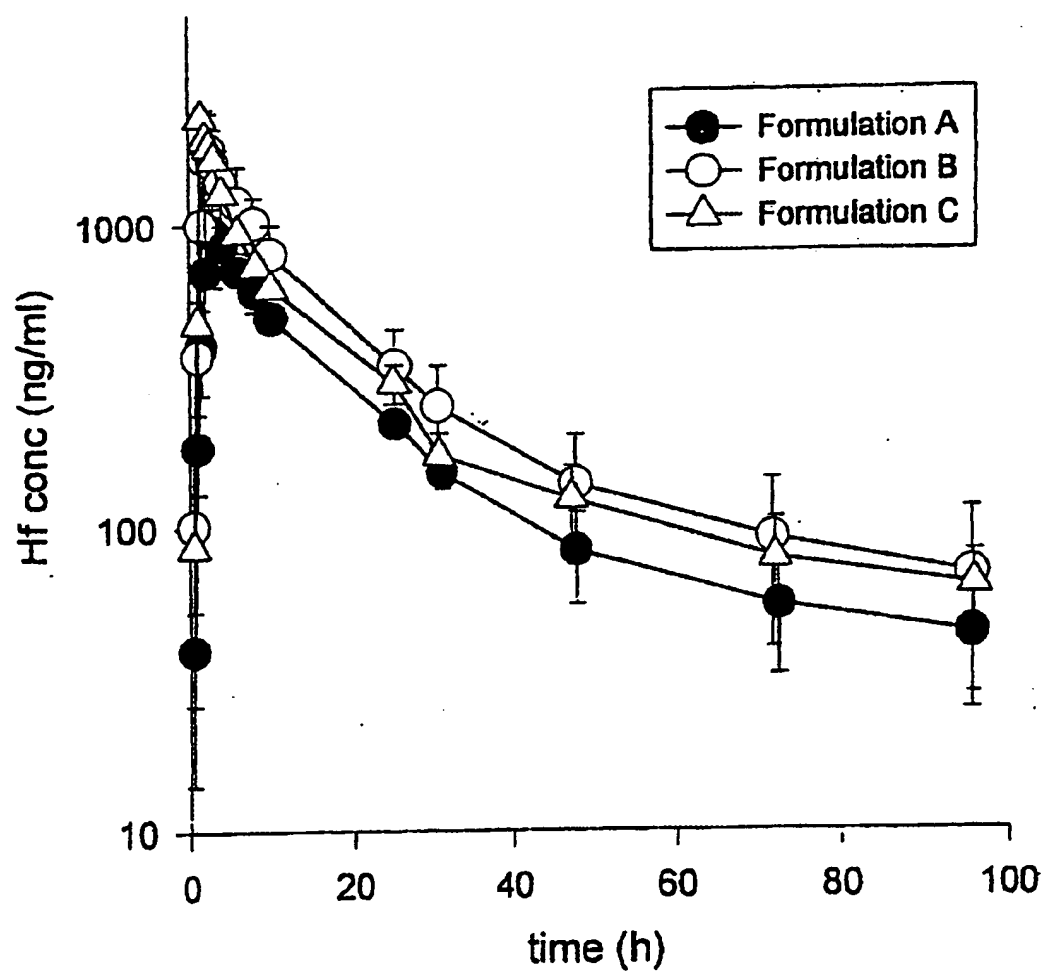


Figure 3: Mean plasma concentrations of Hf

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 95/01257

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61K31/645

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	CLIN. INVEST., 1993, VOL. 71, PAGE(S) 69-73 Nothdurft, H. D. et al 'Halofantrine: a new substance for the treatment of multidrug-resistant malaria' see the whole document	1-4
Y	---	1-12
X	WO, A, 93 01809 (SMITH-KLINE BEECHAM PLC) 4 February 1993	1-3
Y	see claims 1,9-11	1-12
X	---	1-3,9
	PHARM. RES., vol.10, no.10, 1993 Dennis M et al 'Pharmacokinetics of intravenous halofantrine (HF) in healthy volunteers' see abstract	

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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

29 June 1995

Date of mailing of the international search report

12.07.95

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Stierman, B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/EP 95/01257

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	BULL. TECH./GATTEFOSSE REP., 1993, VOL. . 85,, PAGE(S) 45-54 Shah, N. H. et al 'Self-emulsifying drug delivery systems (SEDDS) for improving in vitro dissolution and oral absorption of lipophilic drugs' see the whole document -----	5-8
P,Y	PHARM RES (UNITED STATES), OCT 1994, VOL. 11, NO. 10, PAGE(S) 1385-90, Constantinides PP et al 'Formulation and intestinal absorption enhancement evaluation of water-in-oil microemulsions incorporating medium-chain glycerides.' see the whole document -----	5-8

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 95/01257

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☒ Claims Nos.: 3-6, 9, 10, 12
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
please see enclosed sheet!

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/210

INCOMPLETE SEARCH

2. Obscurities, Inconsistencies,....

Expressions like "...with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier", "selfemulsifying formulation", "semi-solid/solid formulation" etc. do not make sufficiently clear, which exact formulations are meant. Expressions like "medium/long chain triglyceride lipid" etc. do not make sufficiently clear, which specific compounds are meant. The search had therefore to be restricted to the compounds and formulations explicitly mentioned in the claims and to the general inventive concept.

Information on patent family members

PCT/EP 95/01257

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)